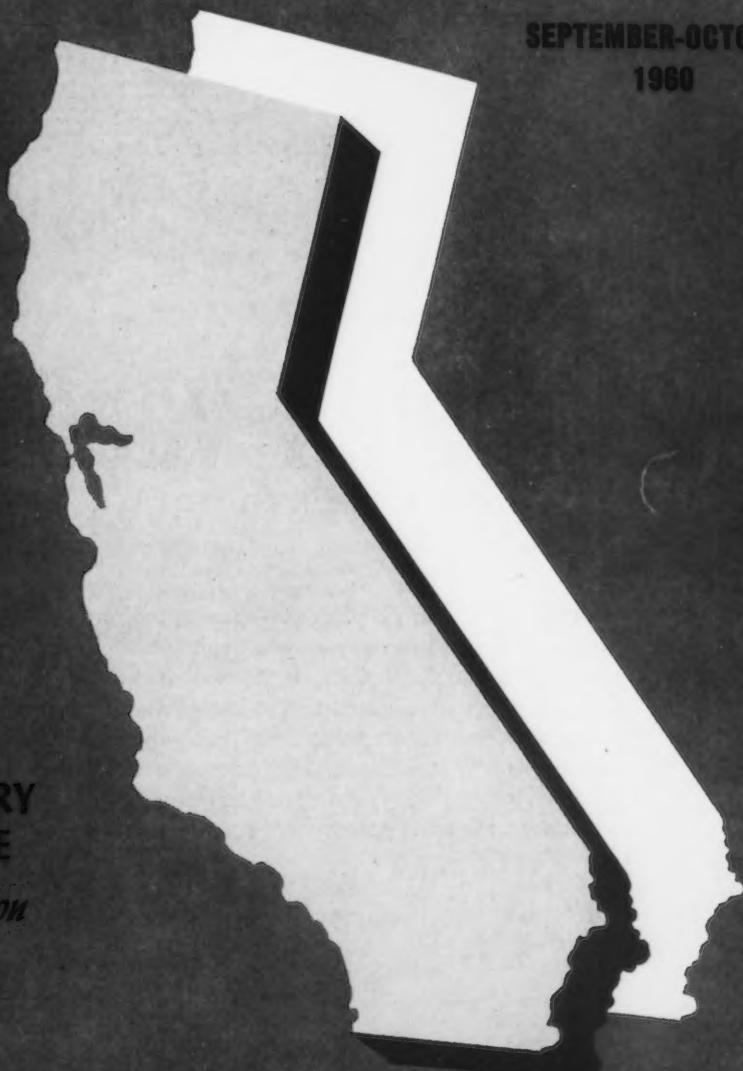




THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER
1960

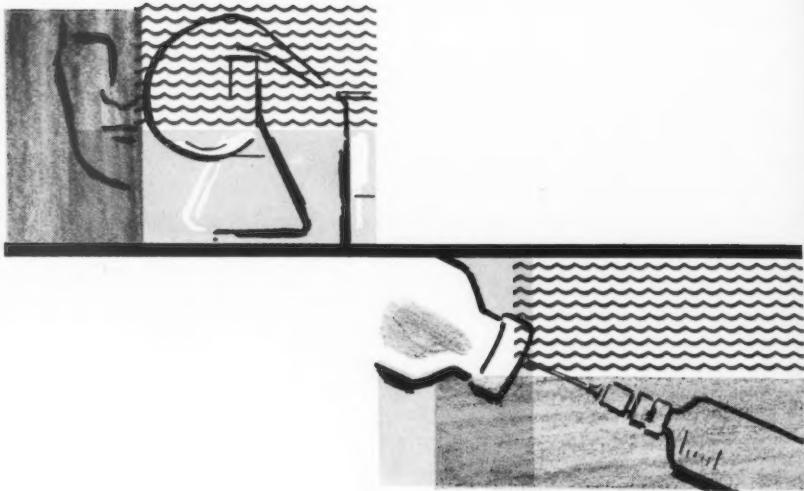


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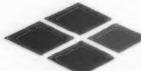
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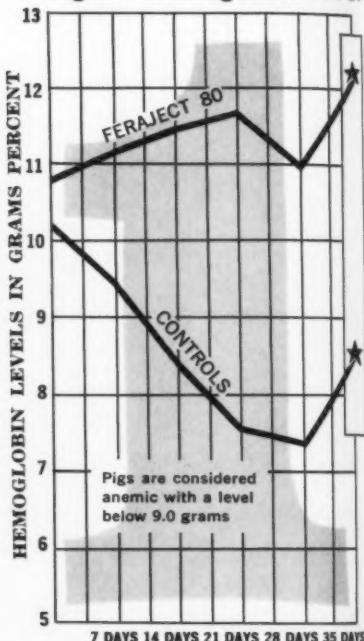
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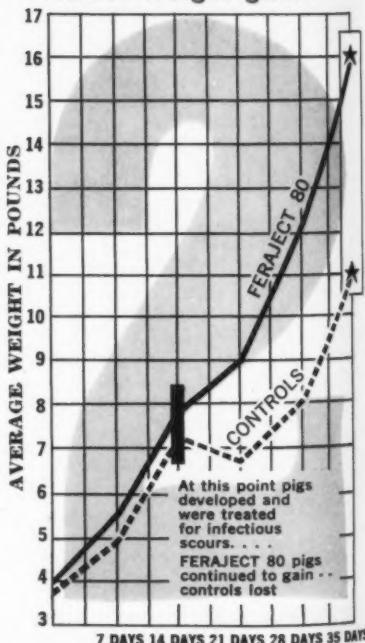


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SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1960

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Veterinary Medicine — Our Profession*

Where Have We Been? Where Are We Now? Where Are We Going?

WILLIAM A. HAGAN, D.V.M., M.S., D.Sc.

Director, National Animal Disease Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service,
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa

My experience with veterinary medicine covers almost exactly a half century. During this time there have been tremendous changes. Science was in its infancy in 1910 when I began perusing the catalogues of veterinary schools, and at that time it touched veterinary medicine rather lightly. That was true also for human medicine. Most veterinarians at that time were graduates of the old proprietary schools or were graduates of the school of hard knocks. Most veterinarians who had had the benefit of formal training



WILLIAM A. HAGAN

were careful to put the words *Graduate Veterinarian* on their letterheads to distinguish them from the non-graduates who were plentiful in most parts of the country.

The old proprietary veterinary schools were operated for the sole purpose of turning out practitioners. These schools prided themselves on being "practical," that is, they did not concern themselves so much with the sciences upon which a true profession must be built but rather upon the art and practice of dealing with ailing animals and their owners. They dealt little with the principles of diagnosis and therapy but supplied numerous prescriptions that would cure everything with which animals were supposed to be afflicted. The science of pharmacology had not yet been born and the journals were filled with advertisements for wonderful new drugs that the *materia-medica* texts and the *pharmacopeia* have long since dropped as useless. Hollow horn and wolf-in-the-tail by 1910 had been dropped by the graduate veterinarians although not by the non-graduates. Excepting anthrax and blackleg, most of the deaths of cattle seemed to be from hemorrhagic septicemia of which there were lung forms, intestinal forms, brain forms, and skin forms, besides the fulminating septicemic type. Every practitioner had his favorite remedies, the formulae for which he guarded jealously, especially from his colleagues who were re-

garded more as business competitors than as professional colleagues.

Most veterinarians in 1910 were primarily interested in horses. Cattle and swine were beginning to interest many of the "graduate" veterinarians, but much of that work was still done by the non-graduate "horse doctors" and "cow doctors." Few practitioners of either type had much knowledge of, or any interest in, the diseases of dogs and cats. Some ministered to these species only when they were the property of good, horse-owning clients, and often the work was done free as a personal favor. The spaying of females represented a large fraction of the canine practice of a great many practitioners. The usual fee, when any fee was charged for this service, was \$5.00.

The profession in 1910, if it could properly be called a profession at that time, was not held in very high esteem by the public. Most practitioners had offices in livery stables, or around public markets in industrial areas of cities, most of them had little general education or culture, and far too many of them, in trying to appear genteel, succeeded only in making caricatures of themselves in soiled clothing, smelling of horses. A nationally prominent member of the profession around the turn of the century was affectionately known as "Old Spot" because he was always turned out in fashionable, light-colored suits which invariably soon bore the marks of his trade in the form of spots of blood, iodine, fluid extract of belladonna, tobacco juice, and horse manure.

Coincidentally with World War II, Henry Ford was changing the veterinary world, as well as the rest of it, by the replacing of the horse with motor power. City veterinarians found their practices diminishing fast, and their country and small town colleagues were only slightly better off. Some took up other work or retired, but the more aggressive and progressive ones began the process of transforming their practices into the field of small animal diseases. It was fortunate for them that at this time a great interest in pet or companion animals began in this country.

It was at this time, too, that advancing educational standards began catching up with the proprietary schools, forcing them out of business. The weak but better tax-supported veterinary schools had to take over the educational task for the profession. For 20 years, ten of these schools had to carry the burden but it wasn't a very heavy burden for about 15 of these years, since students were few.

* Panel discussion presented at the CVMA Convention, San Francisco, June 27-29, 1960. Panelists were: Mr. Harry Costello, Dr. W. W. Putney and Dr. W. A. Hagan.

Not many at that time were interested in veterinary medicine. Pessimism in the ranks of the profession as the horse population gradually diminished, and a general feeling that there was no future in this field, appear to have been the factors responsible for a lack of interest by prospective students.

As the country emerged from the great industrial depression in the 30's, small animal practice was growing rapidly, and good roads and automobiles enabled country practitioners to cover much larger territories and lose less time in traveling than formerly. Also the value of farm animals increased greatly. All of these made the profession look brighter and young men again sought entrance to veterinary schools in numbers. Now besieged with plenty of applicants for admission, the schools found it possible to do what they had long wanted to do, that is, raise their entrance requirements and exercise some control over the quality of the persons who sought to enter the profession. These two factors have transformed the profession. They have been more important than anything else in elevating the prestige of the profession from its unenviable position of a half century ago to one of respectability and some honor today.

The proprietary schools educated large numbers of veterinarians in their hey-day which was the 20-year period ending with World War I. In 1920 the veterinary population reached a peak, from which there was a recession which lasted for about 25 years. It was not until the mid-40's that the population again reached the numerical level which had been attained in 1920. The ten state-supported schools were struggling during the latter part of this period to cope with a flood of applicants. This pressure caused seven new schools to be established between 1945 and 1950, and one more was set up later. It was only with the help of these additional schools that it has been possible to begin the process of catching up with the demand for veterinarians in this country. This is still in progress. Whether the present number of schools will suffice for the job, the future will have to decide.

Human beings follow their animal instincts to go "where the grass is greenest." Private veterinary practice is easier and generally more remunerative when it deals with pet animals than when it is concerned with farm livestock, and this has drawn many men from country into city practices. No apologies need be made, for the small animal practitioners are satisfying a public demand, and making a contribution to society by bringing pleasure and happiness to many, and perhaps keeping more city people out of our mental institutions than would otherwise be, were they denied the companionship of their animal friends. There does not appear to be any critical shortage of small animal practitioners, yet more and more of the new graduates are absorbed in this specialty. Fortunately, there

are a considerable number of people who do not like the confinement of cities and of small animal hospitals, and it is these that serve our rural areas. We do not have enough of these unfortunately, and we haven't had enough since the end of the depression following the first World War. These, like the rest of us, have tended to pursue the things that interested them most, were perhaps the easiest to do, and the most profitable. They avoided other tasks that did not appeal to them, were not so remunerative, or which they did not feel so well prepared to perform. As a consequence they neglected some kinds of work with the result that laymen have largely dominated the fields of animal nutrition, of artificial insemination, of poultry diseases, and of food hygiene—subjects that logically belong in the purview of the profession. The profession cannot be blamed for these regrettable lapses; we simply have not had enough manpower to do all that might have been done. The veterinary schools are often blamed for this situation, but I have already pointed out that for a long period the schools were starving for students and most of the "lost causes" mentioned, were lost during the period when the profession was not popular as a means of livelihood.

At the present time the veterinary profession offers a reasonably satisfactory livelihood for those who are interested in its applications, and enjoy working in this field. Compensation for one's services is not measured solely in currency. Many of those who are most successful in veterinary medicine probably would have been equally successful in any other area they might have chosen for their life's work. They might have enjoyed greater incomes had they decided to sell real estate or build highways, but if they enjoy veterinary medicine more than selling real estate or building roads they are fortunate. According to my philosophy a man's work ought, if possible, to be something that he enjoys doing. One lives only once on earth and much of that time is occupied by his work, so why should he spend most of his life in doing things that he doesn't enjoy doing, if it can be avoided?

Some in the profession grumble because they feel the profession is not sufficiently appreciated by the public. I do not think there is very much basis for such a feeling. It is generally the less successful who have this feeling, or at least are most vocal about it. We have come a long way in living down our "horse doctor" heritage. Anyway, little good will come from complaining. Prestige is something that cannot be bought with complaints, or advertising. It is something that must be earned or bought with acts and deeds. Each member is engaged in buying some level of prestige in his locality, and the prestige of the profession as a whole is simply the sum total of that of its individual members. Those

(Continued on page 12)

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VETERINARY



Veterinary Medicine

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who are interested in improving the prestige of their profession should be careful to see that their individual contribution raises rather than lowers the average.

Prestige and compensation have a relationship, in financial as well as other respects. There are those in this as well as other walks of life who are more interested in ways of collecting more for their services than of improving their services so that more is earned. In private enterprise, collections for services are important, but in a profession the methods and ethics of the market place should never assume greater importance than the ideal of service. In recent years we have been hearing more and more from those who apparently would make a business rather than a profession out of veterinary medicine. There are many complaints about drug stores and supply houses advertising and selling drugs and biologics directly to owners. This is, of course, a deplorable situation not because it robs veterinary practitioners from revenue but because it encourages and stimulates the use of such products indiscriminately which is a great waste and a tax on the cost of producing animal foods and fibre. Many veterinarians, unfortunately, engage in the same business. To the extent that veterinary practitioners engage in selling products to their clients to be used without a specific diagnosis, they are as culpable as the large "non-ethical" companies they criticize.

Since the end of the Second World War the organization of agriculture in the United States has been rapidly changing. These changes will undoubtedly continue and go further than they have so far. Among the certainties of the future are: that our population will continue to increase rapidly, that we will have no more land to be devoted to agriculture, and that our people will resist any lowering of their living standards which means that they will demand a diet containing as much meat, meat products, milk, and eggs as at present. We will have the problem of many more people to feed with little or no additional facilities for food production. This situation demands greater efficiency in the production process, and the greatest opportunity for such improvement is in the elimination of waste, a large part of which is due to the ravages of disease.

Nordquist and Pals, in the 1956 Yearbook of the U.S.D.A., entitled "Keeping Animals Healthy," estimated that the loss from animal diseases in the United States in 1954 amounted to \$2,420,000,000 — this figure representing about 6 per cent of the total value of agricultural production of that year and about 15 per cent of the total income from livestock. This is a stupendous sum, even to bacteriologists, and economists who try to keep track

of the national budget. If we were to divide this total by the number of veterinarians who were in country practice at that time, assuming the latter to number about 10,000, we will come out with nearly \$250,000 per man. These losses could not be wholly prevented if veterinary service were to be utilized to the fullest degree, but I would hazard a guess that they could be halved. If this be true, full utilization of veterinary services could have saved the country almost \$1.5 billion, an average of more than \$120,000 per veterinarian. This is a wasteful practice of significant size.

Our farms are rapidly diminishing in number and increasing in size. The numbers of people engaged in farming now represent only about 12 per cent of our population and less than half of these produce nearly 90 per cent of our farm products. A generation ago most of our farms were small, one-family enterprises but farming is now on the road toward big business. There is much more money invested in the individual units than earlier, there are many more acres in the average unit, and the size and quality of the herds and flocks is improving. These changes result in many improvements in efficiency but they also make disease control not only more difficult but more necessary since the hazards and stakes are greater. The operation of these larger units will require more intelligence, more business sense, and more specialized knowledge than has been needed for successful operation of the smaller units of the past. It is inevitable, it seems to me, that veterinarians will play a larger role in the situation than they have in the past. With much larger investments at stake, good businessmen will protect their investments from losses, and even disasters, by employing as good advice as they can get on disease control and prevention. On such places it is probable that many of the routine jobs, now largely done by veterinarians, will be done by laymen under the direction of veterinarians. Veterinarians can employ their time better than to use it for drawing routine blood and milk samples, making many routine prophylactic vaccinations, dehorning cattle, castrating pigs, and trimming hooves, all operations for which laymen can easily be trained. Under such conditions veterinarians will cease to worry about the direct sales of biologics and drugs from manufacturers to farmers, since fewer farmers will be buying them on their own initiative anyway.

Will there be a need for more veterinarians in the future than now? Will they be in private practice as now? Will they be employed by contract? Will they be full-time employees? We can only speculate on the correct answers to these questions. There are enough indications now, however, to make possible speculations which are much more firm than wild guesses.

(Continued on page 14)

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Veterinary Medicine

(Continued from page 12)

It seems to me that veterinarians who specialize in small animal practice will necessarily still be private practitioners in 1970 and 1980 for pet owners will always be individuals, and each of these will have to seek service individually. For those who cater to light horse practice, the same will be true. For those who depend largely or wholly on farm animals—cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry—it looks as if the future would lead to great increases in contract practice or full-time employment; the former on the smaller of the integrated units and the latter on the larger.

Is this prospect bad? Not necessarily. At present one of the great problems of rural practice is the large amount of time the practitioner wastes in sitting behind the wheel of his car. Three or four times as many hours are spent on the road each day as are spent in actual work with patients. If this can be reduced or eliminated, our present number of practitioners can do several times as much work, or today's volume of work can be done by fewer men. Since I believe that much more veterinary work will be done in the future than is done today, I doubt that we can get along with fewer practitioners in rural practice and we may need more.

Some have said that the veterinary schools are not changing their curricula to prepare their graduates for the changing situation. What would these have the schools do? I have heard no specific suggestions. In the future, disease prevention undoubtedly will be more important than "trouble-shooting" which has been our principal activity in the past. I think that all schools have been emphasizing prevention for some years in spite of the fact that private practice did not give their graduates a very full opportunity to exercise their knowledge. The future will, I am sure, bring a greater opportunity to apply preventive medicine than ever before. The necessity for prevention is far more pressing in large units than in small, for the losses will be far greater, and the greater business knowledge that will govern the larger units will more fully appreciate the economic advantage of prevention over attempt to cure after disease strikes.

How does one prepare for changes in the application of his professional knowledge such as that which apparently is staring us in the face? It is not a change which requires the acquisition of new knowledge for no new principles are involved. It will require a different kind of thinking, however, to change successfully from the practice of treatment-after-trouble-comes to the prevention of disease problems. The business aspects of practice will change only in that practitioners will work for one, or a few clients, instead of many. These clients will be harder to satisfy than many in the past and will be more discriminating with reference to the quality of the work done. The veterinarians who are highly successful will be those who not only have learned to get along well with other people but who are able and willing to deliver technical service of a high order. Their failures will be more obvious than in the past, and it will be more difficult for incompetents to conceal their shortcomings. On the other hand those who give good service will have opportunities for greater remuneration than at present since they will be able to render greater service.

I see no reason for pessimism about the future prospects in veterinary practice with farm animals. Vertical integration and the development of larger economic units is a way by which greater capital and greater efficiency is being brought into farming, which has been suffering for some years because it has been a relatively unorganized industry not doing very well in competition in a highly organized society. Veterinary practice with farm animals can reasonably be expected to improve as the economic status of the industry it serves improves. It is my belief that young men of intelligence and character, who have a love for animals, should be encouraged to believe that careers in veterinary medicine are more promising today than they have ever been in the past.



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Veterinary Medicine—Our Profession*

W. W. PUTNEY, D.V.M., *Practitioner, Van Nuys*

I do not think we need to play a lot of old records and beat an old bag of bones, or take a lot of time saying where we have been. I think it is nice that Dean Hagan has given us a good history, but to pick it to pieces and say what we have done wrong is certainly not in the best interests of this particular meeting.

We in California are pretty well aware of where we stand today, and we know that we stand a little bit higher than the profession as a whole. This is because we have worked at it. Each of us sitting here is working at it, and we are working at it continually. We have this vast problem in front of us of not having enough veterinarians. A greater problem is being able to use them as we educate them. Certainly, in the large animal field, we have a field in which at the present time the situation has reversed itself from what it was 20 years ago, until it seems like the brightest light is in this area.

I went into small animal practice when everybody moved into it. Now I find that the shift was too great. The field was pretty crowded. At this convention, as a result of our survey, I learn that we only have 62 large animal practitioners in California, and they average \$19,000 net per year. Dean Hagan tells me, if we get out and work a little bit, we can make \$125,000.

I certainly don't feel that I am going to make any great or astounding observations, but I do believe that we must look at ourselves. This is difficult. When you ask us to serve on a self-analysis program, it is like going to an institution and asking all the people in it what is wrong with them. I am no better psychiatrist than I am an analyst.

So, we do have this problem of getting our field before the public, and I think that it is in this field that we need to do our best work. We have to recognize the fact that we have something that the public wants, that the public needs, and that the public will buy. On the other hand, to implement this we have to look at our rules and regulations that we set upon ourselves many years ago, which, in effect and over a period of 25 years, have put

our light under a bushel to the degree that, if we try to inform the public of what we can do for them, whether we do it individually or collectively, we immediately frown upon ourselves and say this is rank out-and-out commercialism, and that we should be above such actions and, if anybody wants to know what we have, let them come and ask us and find us.

Well, this is not doing our job. When a client gives us the responsibility of maintaining the health of his animals, whether they be large animals or small animals, we must accept this responsibility. We must do those things which we must do to keep that animal healthy. We must inform them—these clients—of what is best for this animal, medically speaking. We must not be afraid to communicate with our client. We must endeavor to have groups such as our associations, through our public relations units, keep the public informed in the newspapers, on television and any other means of communication. It is not true that the public does not care or that the newspapers will not print this matter. They do print it. We are doing a very good job of this in California. We are not doing the job that we would like to do, but we are doing it well, and it is unsatisfactory to say that a look at what we are doing is in violation of our present code of ethics.

Now, these things we have to speak about. We must re-evaluate our problems; we must re-evaluate ourselves. We must fit into the community in which we live, and we must not deny the fact that we are a part of that community. We owe it to ourselves to assert that fact.

Veterinarian Enters Missionary Service

Dr. Henry C. Gregg, U.C. 1955 graduate, has entered the missionary service for the Methodist Church, and departs soon with his wife and small daughter for a study course at Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn. They will begin language studies there and other work preparing them for missionary service.

Next summer they will go to Belgium for further language studies before being assigned to Africa, where they will eventually enter the mission field in the Congo.

Dr. Gregg has been a member of the CVMA since graduation and practiced in Riverside. Both he and Mrs. Gregg have been very active in the First Methodist Church of Riverside.

Arizona VMA's annual meeting will be held November 13-15, at the Safari Hotel, Scottsdale.



WILLIAM W. PUTNEY

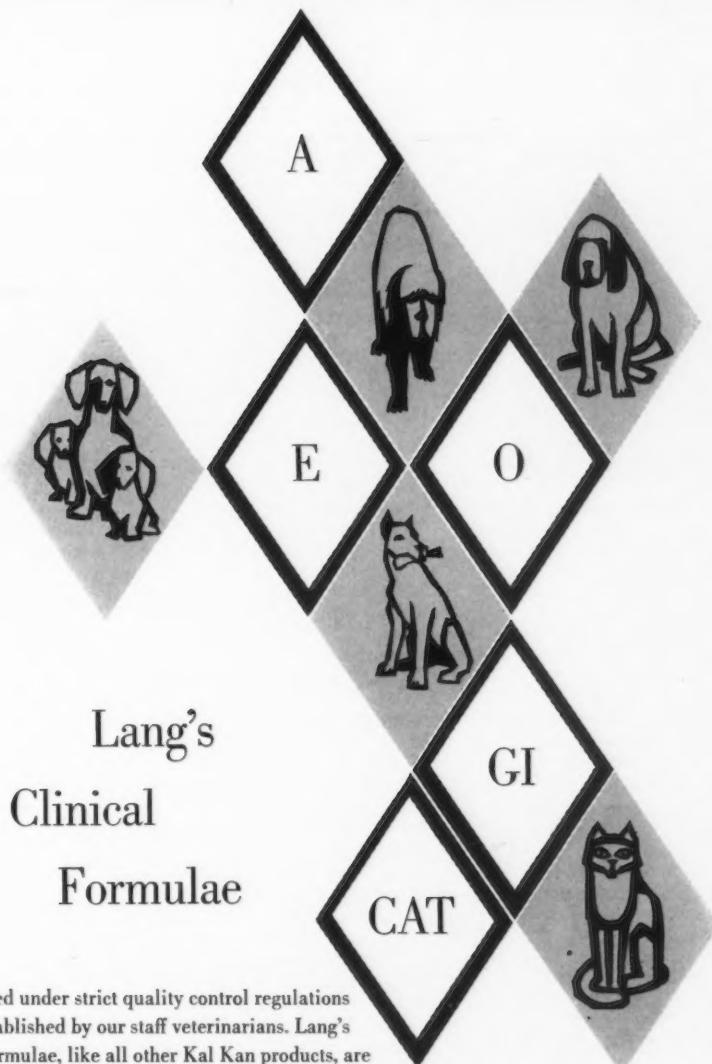
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*Speaker on Panel Discussion, CVMA Convention, San Francisco, June 27-29, 1960.



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Veterinary Medicine—Our Profession*

HARRY H. COSTELLO, Publisher, *Modern Veterinary Practice*, Santa Barbara

I suspect that your program committee expected some fireworks from me on the subject of what is wrong with the profession. So, just to be different, I am going to tell you a few things that are right with the profession in the past. I can't discuss in the few minutes allotted to me the present and the future.

I doubt if there was a time in the history of the profession when the opportunities for public service were greater than they are right now. In all the history of

the profession never have there been so many qualified men available to do the job. This is something to be considered. You small animal men: of 25-million of our 26-million dog population to protect against distemper, there are only one million now being treated, vaccinated. You have at least 18 million dogs that are not being vaccinated for rabies. The cat population is growing, to say nothing of the millions of pet birds that one day will become an important field of practice.

Your technical schools and knowledge were never at a higher level. The quality of service the public receives today is many times better than it was just a short ten years ago. So, there are many things that are right with small animal practice; large animal practice as well. You men in agricultural practice have a tremendous challenge in finding the better ways to reduce our preventable losses, which Dean Hagan told you all about. But you have something else that he didn't mention, and that is that there is a further great opportunity for eradicating TB and brucellosis, as well as in maintaining our supply of milk, meat, and poultry. So, you see you are really living in a golden age of opportunity, and a lot of things that are right about the profession and its future that should not go unnoticed.

Of course, there are a few problems. The one big change that has occurred in the American way of life during the past 40 years is the emergence of the public interest as the prime motivation for changes in our daily lives. We have to a great extent become a welfare state with the welfare going perhaps unequally to the large groups of our popula-

tion who have found the power to get in their objectives through a peaceful revolution that is continuously going on and is activated by our representatives and duly elected public servants.

Some of us may not approve of having that done, but there is generally more approval than disapproval of it, and that is democracy.

The veterinary profession is caught in the web of social changes, and in the future we could learn to anticipate the will of the people or submit to governmental controls. The recent action of the Congress in the matter of medical aid to the aged and indigent over the united objections of the strongest medical group in the Nation, is evidence of our helplessness to pursue our own ways without full consideration of what the public needs and wants.

With reference to the veterinary profession, the public has not so far voiced any loud protests over our profession's service, and here and there you can see signs of dissatisfaction with the manner in which the livestock raiser and the pet owner are being served. The time to make the necessary moves to eliminate this dissatisfaction is now, before it grows to a point where governmental action is indicated.

I believe it is time for the profession to close its ranks and learn how to work efficiently as a group, as it has demonstrated it can work as individuals. While most everything else has experienced change in recent years, I wonder if you men realize how slightly your basic concepts have changed. And the rest of this Dr. Hagan gave you a few minutes ago.

There is just one thing that I would like to mention which is a pet subject of mine. Dr. Hagan didn't mention it, and that is, in my judgment it is just a question of time before all professions will be licensed to practice for a set term of years instead of for life, with repeat examinations at the end of the license period. The frailties of the human mind and body are resulting in a hazard to the public welfare when licenses are issued for life. I think this is a great opportunity for the veterinary profession to show its concern for public welfare, and to take the lead in instituting periodic examinations for its members. The question is not whether or not it is going to be convenient or good for all the individual practitioners. It is whether or not it is in the public interest. I think you, yourselves, know far better than the public where some examinations might be required.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following the concluding talk on the Panel, questions from the floor were answered by Doctors Hagan and Putney and Mr. Costello.



HARRY H. COSTELLO

*Speaker on Panel Discussion, CVMA Convention, San Francisco, June 27-29, 1960.

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Antibiotics and the Dairy Industry*

RUSSELL D. RICHARDS, *Dairy Specialist, California Farm Bureau Federation*

In 1954 the Federal people ran some surveys and they found some penicillin in milk. They ran some samples and found a substantial amount of this antibiotic in our dairy products, and called together a panel of experts to ask them what they thought was the effect of penicillin on humans—particularly when it

was found in milk. The panel came up with an opinion that it was very possible where there were people who were extremely sensitive to penicillin, there could be some reaction to these folks, and it would not be too favorable.

The Federal Food and Drug people began to take a little more interest in this, running more surveys, bringing the problem a little more to the front, and then last year when we had the cranberry situation, they felt that they would enforce regulations of the Miller Act, and ultimately the Delaney Amendment.

About this same time the dairy industry, so far as the processors and distributors were concerned, were finding some losses—some economic losses, in cheeses and some of the other products where the cultures were being lost because there was penicillin present. The industry, itself, wasn't doing too much about it at that time, because we didn't have good antibiotic tests. The dairy men had felt that penicillin was one of these antibiotics that was certainly a life-saver to them. They were using it for mastitis and many of the other common ailments that were found in their cattle. They were using a lot of it, and they were using it fast and free, and they did not necessarily know how much, or care, frankly, about the problem that was involved at that time. I can recall that I think it was felt that when you had a mastitis cow you slugged her with penicillin, and when you milked her pretty clean it was time to ship. We have certainly found this is not too good a situation to have, and it is not the proper way to handle it.

After the cranberry situation the Food and Drug people felt that they must take some action on this, so they aimed their activity at the processor level and made it very clear that they would condemn and impound products in which antibiotics were found. The

distributors, in turn, cracked down on the producers. Tests were found for checking antibiotics in milk, and the distributors told their producers that where these antibiotics were found their contracts would certainly either be cancelled or the milk would be held up. In other words, their right to ship to the companies would definitely be curtailed if their action continued.

About this time the Federal Food and Drug people asked an Advisory Committee they had working with them to say how much residue, how much antibiotics, how much pesticides could be found in milk and still be safe for the general public. This committee said that because dairy products were used so widely by people of all ages there should be no residues, no foreign products in milk at all. So, they set a tolerance of zero. It is interesting to note, and my colleagues in the Farm Bureau who worked with other commodities gave me kind of a bad time about this: They say the dairy industry is kind of high and mighty in its claims that our products have been clean for so many years, and here we are being forced to have a zero tolerance. We are not sure that this is the only thing that is healthy; for some people maybe a little tolerance would be all right, but because of our advertising and the way we have been living for so many years, they know we can only accept the zero situation.

Well, we find right at this time that there are little or no antibiotics in milk. The dairy industry has done a good job in cleaning up this matter. We are using antibiotics very cautiously in the barns, taking them out of the reach of the hired help; having them used under very strict supervision, and then being very careful of the length of time we wait before the milk is shipped.

I think personally that the antibiotic situation and pesticide situation, but particularly the antibiotic matter, has been good for the dairyman. We are getting the situation under control. We are saving money, because we are not using so many antibiotics, and without a doubt we are developing better management of the products, because we have to be so careful in the use of these medicines.

In speaking on milk contaminants and indiscriminate sales of drugs, I ask myself, is this actually the problem? Is this indiscriminate sale of drugs the thing that lies at the root of our problem? I felt that perhaps the real matter was milk contaminants and promiscuous use of drugs. I think this is the hurdle that we all have to overcome. We are using many of these antibiotics for a very common animal disease. It is not the rare animal disease that

(Continued on page 30)

*Presented before the House of Delegates, CVMA, June 25, 1960, San Francisco.

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Dr. Boyd Honored by California Lamb, Sheep and Wool Industry

The California Wool Growers Association honored Dr. Arthur G. Boyd, assistant director, California Department of Agriculture, for his outstanding service to the California lamb, sheep and wool industry at the Association's 100th convention held in San Francisco, August 12.

W. P. Rickard, Association president, awarded Dr. Boyd membership in the Honorary Order of the Golden Fleece and recognized his assistance and leadership in helping to solve many problems of the industry.

In recent years, Dr. Boyd has provided leadership in programs to control blue tongue, scrapie, scabies and other serious troubles of sheep. He has been honored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture through appointment to important livestock sanitary committees, and has given outstanding leadership to the national and state programs to control scrapie disease.

In 1922, he was employed as field veterinarian in the newly organized Division of Animal Industry, California Department of Agriculture. In succession, Dr. Boyd has been senior field veterinarian, supervising field veterinarian, assistant chief of the division, chief of the division, and on July 1, 1953, was appointed Assistant Director of the Department.

Dr. Boyd had a leading role in both of the successful campaigns of the California Department against foot and mouth disease in 1924 and in 1929. He also was a leader in the organization and initial administration of the Department's Bureau of Meat Inspection, now considered a model state meat inspection system in the United States.

Dr. Boyd has also been prominent in the development and administration of the present

system of state animal disease diagnostic laboratories. He has written extensively on livestock disease and related problems for national and state professional publications.



J. L. Sawyer, left, past president Calif. Wool Growers Assn., with Golden Fleece being presented to Dr. Boyd.

Thirty-seven California Counties Now Certified Brucellosis Areas

Director of Agriculture William E. Warne announced that Napa County has been declared a modified certified brucellosis area.

Thirty-seven counties have now achieved this certified rating in California. Eradication measures against brucellosis in cattle is proceeding rapidly in the remaining counties.

Modified certified brucellosis status is granted jointly between the United States Department of Agriculture and the California Department of Agriculture when, as a result of testing cattle in the area, the incidence of infection is reduced to less than one percent of the cattle and to less than five percent of the herds.

Twenty-five states have now been designated modified certified brucellosis areas, seven of these are western states.

French Veterinarians Touring U.S.

More than thirty recent graduates of the National Veterinary College at Alfort, France, have completed a two-month tour of the United States studying veterinary organizations, university life and veterinary research.

The college at Alfort is said to be the second oldest veterinary school in the world.

AVMA House of Representatives Report

Inasmuch as my term as delegate to the AVMA is completed, this report will be more lengthy than usual, as I desire to point out certain matters which in my judgment are important to our organization.

The operation of the House of Delegates becomes easier now that we are accustomed to the procedure of the reference committee. It speeds action and assures that each proposition receives careful consideration. While the outsider gets little satisfaction from attending such a session, actually the business before the House receives more careful scrutiny than when all matters were handled on the floor.

Most of the business was outlined and copies provided each delegate in June. We therefore had time to consider these matters well in advance of the meeting.

The reports of the officers revealed a good year for the Association. The year should close with a membership of 15,000. This is remarkable when we realize that in 1950 there were 10,300 members. Total income this year will exceed \$700,000.00. It is the policy to set aside 5% to 10% each year as a reserve fund.

The publications are receiving constant attention and effort is being made to improve them. Read them regularly and watch for more changes.

Another conference for Secretaries of the Constituent Associations is scheduled for November. These meetings are expected to be very helpful to all of our organizations.

We believe the public relations and publicity programs are making progress.

President Scheidy's address covered all points in the California resolutions and his thinking was similar to ours.

The first proposal would provide for nomination of candidates for the offices of vice-president and president-elect in the House of Delegates. Ballots would be mailed to all members in good standing, to be returned to the central office by a certain date where a special board of tellers would count the ballots and the results would be reported in the Journal. This would allow members who were not at the convention to share in the election. This is now done by several state Associations and it is very popular. It gives these members a voice in the election and a sense of belonging to the Association.

Another proposal would make the vice-president a voting member of the executive board. This is believed to be desirable since in event the president-elect or president are unable to serve the vice-president's duties are automatically changed as necessity requires the other offices to be filled. If he is to assume these responsibilities, he should have as much background of Association business as it is possible to provide. It further provides that the duties of the vice-president be directed by the executive board. As President Scheidy

said if we do not adopt these provisions we should eliminate the office.

Another proposal would provide a per-diem plus expenses for the president when away from home on Association business.

The other of our proposals would change the voting power in accordance with the number of AVMA members residing in the State. This would increase our vote from seven to ten. I believe there will be little opposition to this and that it will be adopted.

Proposals advanced by others are:

1. That a separate section of the scientific program be set up devoted to regulatory activities.
2. The intergration of membership is referred to the new committee that will write the proposed changes.
3. Provisions for review of quarantine regulations which govern the importation of cattle and sheep together with the desirability of a quarantine station on the Pacific Coast.
4. The desirability of an economic survey similar to the one of 1955.
5. That the Ladies Auxiliary be authorized to help raise funds for the Research Fund.

There were several other proposals presented, but these are the ones of most general interest. They were referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws and they will be voted upon for final approval next year.

A new code of ethics was approved. It consists of a preamble and six very general paragraphs supported by the interpretations and reports concerning ethics, which have been made in recent years. There was much reluctance in accepting this as it was thought to be too general. Since it was recommended by the people who have devoted much time and study to the problem it was finally approved.

California was well represented. Due to the candidacy of our "Bill" Putney for the office of president-elect, Don Mahan, Secretary of the Southern California Veterinary Association and Ken Humphreys, Secretary of our State Association, attended. They and many of our members worked hard and long for "Bill". It is thought that due to the close vote that others who are in business for themselves will be encouraged to take part in future elections. Doctor Putney made a good impression on those whom he met.

The scientific program was good and participated in by many California veterinarians. The attendance at the meetings was very good. Registration reached an all-time high.

Our executive board member, Doctor Joe "Caduceus" Arburua, was present and made another attempt to get some "snakes" eliminated. He was in good form and made an excellent presentation, but because a substitute insignia had not been prepared the matter was again postponed. Inasmuch as Joe has been reintroducing the matter periodically for the past twenty-seven years we can only re-

(Continued on page 26)

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RESULTS: The following remarks are abstracted from actual clinical investigation reports on the use of SULFABROM SOLUTION on file at the Merck Animal Science Research Department. (1) "Symptoms: Recently shipped-in cow. Temperature 106°. Labored breathing. Rales audible over chest area. Diagnosis: Pneumonia (shipping fever complex). Treatment: 700 cc. SULFABROM SOLUTION in one dose daily for two days. Sixty grams of

SULFABROM BOLUSES given at time of I.V. injection. Results: Temperature returned to normal in 24 hours". (2) "Symptoms: Dystocia with removal by forced extraction of putrid fetus. Temperature 104°. Rapid pulse and breathing. Anorexia. Diagnosis: Metritis. Treatment: Two doses SULFABROM SOLUTION 700 cc. each. Results: Temperature 101.6° in 24 hours. Appetite returning". (3) "Symptoms: Foul hoof—limited to 'between the toes' variety with swelling. Diagnosis: Foot rot. Treatment: 700 cc. SULFABROM SOLUTION Results: Eight of 11 animals walked normally in 48 hours with swelling reduced to normal or near normal. Three animals required second treatment and returned to normal in 48 hours."

These quoted reports are typical of those being received from clinical investigators and from veterinarians like yourself. We believe they demonstrate that the only sulfas available to you exclusively—new SULFABROM SOLUTION and SULFABROM BOLUSES—are also the most effective you can use.

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BOLUSES

VETERINARY



House of Representatives Report

(Continued from page 23)

port progress and hope that the artists get busy soon.

One of the convention speakers told of the person who made the same mistakes for years and called it experience. I have served as delegate for seven years and believe the accomplishments overshadow the mistakes, so I am anxious to offer every assistance possible to my successor. Also it is desired in this, my final report, to list several items which I think should receive careful consideration.

The group insurance for the members of the CVMA was started about five years before the present AVMA group plan was offered. Since a considerable effort had gone into starting our own program and since the coverage and rates were similar to the AVMA plan it seemed advisable to stay with our own plan.

To date the experience of the California plan has been satisfactory and it is thought to be sound in all respects.

It is likewise sound group planning to enlarge the group as much as possible. It is therefore thought that the CVMA should form a strong insurance committee to study the advisability of joining the AVMA Insurance Group. This would place us in a more stable group as it would apply to about six thousand veterinarians instead of our six hundred. It seems reasonable to assume that if all states participate, the AVMA would soon provide service to seven or eight thousand veterinarians. Since this protection is especially important to younger men it seems certain that new members will always keep this group in a very sound financial position.

During the past year 3948 policies were in force. Coverage was extended to Oregon, Nevada, Ohio and Iowa. This should provide an increase of about one thousand members during the coming year.

It is thought that delegates from the states of Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii and California should keep in close touch with each other and our executive board member. By working together a sound stand may be taken on business matters and I am sure all will enjoy a friendship that will be very pleasant to all.

It has been a pleasure to serve as your delegate. I am very pleased to report the progress that our profession and associations are enjoying. It is certain that great things are in store for the future. May I wish every success to our next delegate. I shall be happy to serve in an advisory capacity.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES J. PARSHALL, DVM

Humburgs Vacation in Hawaii

Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Humburg, Oakland, spent September in Hawaii, traveling via the Lurline. Dr. Humburg recently sold his small animal practice, and upon his return plans to assist veterinarians in small animal work.

Livestock Diseases Reported

E. F. Chastain, D.V.M.

Tabulation of Diseases Reported to the State Bureau of Livestock Disease Control during the period May to August, inclusive, 1960.

		May-Aug. Incl. 1960		
		North	Central	South
Actinomycosis				
Anaplasmosis,	Cattle	8	8	1
	Sheep			
Anthrax,	Cattle			
	Sheep			
Blackleg				1
Bluetongue				
Bovine Bacillary Hemoglobinuria				
Bovine Encephalitis				
Coccidiosis,	Cattle			
	Sheep			
Contagious Ecthyma, Sheep				
Cysticercus Bovine		4	7	73
Equine Encephalomyelitis				
Equine Infectious Anemia				
Foot Rot,	Cattle			1
	Sheep			
Hydroplasias,	Lambs			
Hog Cholera		2	1	
Infectious Atrophic Rhinitis				
Johnes Disease,	Cattle	6		1
	Sheep			
Leptospirosis,	Cattle	30	48	1
	Horses	1	4	
	Sheep			
	Swine	2	2	
Listeriosis,	Cattle			1
	Sheep			
Malignant Edema				
Malignant Catarrhal Fever				
Mucosal Diseases				
Paratyphoid,	Cattle	2	13	4
	Horses			
	Sheep			
	Swine	1	3	
Psoroptic Scab	Cattle			
	Sheep			
Rabies, Bovine				
Rhinotracheitis		3	4	2
Scrapie				
Screwworm,	Cattle			1
	Horses			
	Sheep			
	Swine			
Sporadic Bovine Encephalomyelitis				
Transmissible Gastro Enteritis, Swine				
Tuberculosis,	Swine			
Vesicular Exanthema				
Virus Diarrhea,	Cattle			
Vibrio fetus,	Cattle	2	9	
	Sheep			

Gen. McNellis, Army Veterinary Corps Chief, Honored



U.S. Army Photo

Present at a reception at the Presidio of San Francisco Officers' Open Mess, June 21, honoring Brigadier General Russell McNellis, chief of the Army Veterinary Corps, were: Standing: Col. G. W. Fitzgerald (Ret.); Brig. Gen. Russell McNellis; Col. Robert Foster (Ret.); Col. Harry Lancaster (Ret.) and Col. C. E. Pickering (Ret.). Seated: Col. G. B. Jones (Ret.); Col. G. H. Koon (Ret.); Col. D. B. Leininger (Ret.) and Col. D. L. Deane (Ret.) General McNellis was on a visit to inspect veterinary activities in the Sixth U. S. Army.

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Executive Secretary

CVMA

3004 16th St., S. F. 3

Veterinary Nurses Meet



Left to right: Mrs. Ellen Hageman, publicity chairman; Mr. Kenneth Humphreys, speaker; Mrs. Lou Kreamer, president, and Mrs. Jean Potts, secretary.

The Veterinary Nurses Association of Alameda-Contra Costa County, a newly-formed group said to be the first of its kind, held its third regular meeting on the evening of August 30, in Concord.

Kenneth Humphreys, executive secretary, CVMA was guest speaker. His subject was Public Relations, in which he discussed methods by which veterinary nurses can prove invaluable to the veterinary profession in their daily contacts with clients. A question and answer period followed.

The group has a constitution and by-laws, and holds regular meetings. The Alameda-Contra Costa VMA has appointed the following veterinarians as advisors: Dr. Charles J. Parshall, Dr. J. N. Henry, and Dr. Donald Martin.

Applicants

Arthur G. Boyd, Sacramento. Vouchers: William E. Steinmetz, E. R. Braun.

Norman Haidy, Los Angeles. Vouchers: Richard M. Barschak, Nathan Miner.

Edward A. Rhode, Davis. Vouchers: E. R. Braun, Wm. E. Steinmetz.

Marcello G. Kersavan, San Francisco. Vouchers, N. T. Freid, Albert Chafets.

James A. Urich, Eureka. Vouchers: W. H. Townsend, D. W. Butchard.

Thomas M. Baldwin, Eureka. Vouchers: W. W. Steinmetz, E. R. Braun.

Robert C. Boobar, Ukiah. Vouchers: W. W. Steinmetz, E. R. Braun.

Charles E. Dimon, Los Angeles. Vouchers: E. R. Braun, W. W. Steinmetz.

Veterinary Radiology Symposium To Be Held in San Francisco

A symposium on veterinary radiology, featuring four days of intensive study and discussion on the proper X-Ray techniques and the interpretation of the radiograph, will be presented by Dr. William Carlson, D.V.M., Ph.D., radiologist, Colorado State University, College of Veterinary Medicine.

The symposium starts December 11, 1960, in San Francisco, and is limited to 25.

Dr. Carlson is nationally recognized for his work in the field of radiology, and has presented similar study-lecture courses for practicing veterinarians in various parts of the United States.

There are still a few opportunities for Bay Area veterinarians to enroll. The fee for the course will be approximately \$60 per member.

Anyone interested in attending the course should write to Dr. N. T. Freid, 298 Monterey Blvd., San Francisco.

Dr. R. H. McCapes Associated with Father

Dr. A. M. McCapes, San Luis Obispo, announces the association of his son, Dr. R. H. McCapes, in general practice. Dr. R. H. McCapes is a graduate of California, 1958, and after two years in the Army Veterinary Corps, returned to San Luis Obispo to enter practice with his father, who was president of the CVMA in 1956.

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Antibiotics and Dairy Industry

(Continued from page 20)

the dairyman will undertake to handle himself. It is these everyday things—mastitis, milk fever, and similar diseases—that we work with and have so often on the dairy farm, that after we see the veterinarian work on these things, we think we might be able to do the jobs ourselves. So, I feel that as long as dairymen continue to treat their own animals, that it is not a bad thing. The dairymen want it, and I know the veterinarians out our way want it, too. They don't want to take long trips and use up their valuable time, perhaps treating one or two animals.

Let's assume that this does put medicines and antibiotics in the hands of the dairyman. Now, the fact remains as a result of the Food and Drug pressure that if the dairyman uses drugs in a wrong fashion he is very much in trouble. With this threat of loss of contract he has to handle these drugs in the proper fashion.

Referring back to indiscriminate sale of drugs—I don't think, again, that is the crux of our particular problem. I don't think the correction of that is necessarily going to mean that we are going to correct the whole problem of antibiotics and residues, because whether the dairyman gets it from his veterinarian—who might leave a carton of penicillin in the barn and tell him "you go ahead and use this for your cattle"—or whether he gets the stuff somewhere else, it is the way he uses it that is really going to get him in trouble with his contract.

It is the error of application, and/or ignorance on the part of the dairyman, himself; or the one who sells it to the dairyman, and, even though I hesitate to say it here, sometimes on the part of the veterinarian. Whatever the cause, if residues are found, the man is without a contract; the dairyman loses his market, and the veterinarian loses his customer. Today the veterinarian and the dairyman are involved in these common problems. First of all, we have to maintain production; second, our animals have to be kept healthy, and third—and I am not naming these in order, certainly—is the matter of keeping milk free from residues.

Where are we going with this? The future is the important thing for all of us—for yourselves as veterinarians, for our people in the dairy industry. If the goals of clean milk, healthy animals and maximum production are to be achieved, I believe there must be some changes pushed along, and they must be pushed along rapidly.

Veterinarians are going to have to prescribe for their customers, in terms of not only blood levels, but in terms of milk residue levels. This is going to call for specific research in the amount of residue that can be left over a certain length of time by a set medicine ap-

plied in a certain manner, whether it is directly into the udders, through the vein, or under the skin.

When we have this information it is going to be the duty of the veterinarians and people like ourselves to be certain that this information is thoroughly digested by the dairyman who is going to use many of these medicines. Number two, I think we are going to have to see more and more a dairyman-veterinarian relationship, which shifts to a herd health basis. Too often the dairyman waits until the last minute to call the veterinarian. I think we are going to have to see, more and more, the veterinarian with his dairyman.

I think we are going to have to have the extension service in this; and the VMA, certainly, finding the ways so that they can offer their services on a broad basis, rather than on a per call basis. There will have to be some standard procedures developed and programs for some of our commoner animal diseases. We have done some tremendous work in mastitis. Whether we have found the exact answer to the mastitis problem, I don't know.

This approach of better understanding and closer cooperation would seem to be the logical move we could make to help your profession and assist our industry. I think it will make for more confidence in the veterinarian. It will make the dairymen rely on prescribing medicines they will have to use on their cattle; the method of treatment, and I think that eventually as the relationship grows then that will be the sort of perfection of their many abilities.

As we develop this herd health program we are going to take the residue problem in stride. Our people who ignore expert advice and buy outside of the veterinarian trade, will find themselves in trouble on the residue front, and are going to find some residues sooner or later. I also feel strongly that any veterinarian who does not fully understand all the residue in milk ramifications will find himself without the customers he needs, at least in the dairy business. So, it is a matter of education on both sides.

I am certainly very optimistic about the residue situation. I think that this is something that is part of the dairyman's destiny that he has to control himself. It is not like the pesticide situation, outside of our control. I know we will be placing more and more faith in you, and we will have to turn to you for more and more of our problems. By the same token I think that we are going to have to ask you these questions, and you are going to have to have some answers for us that perhaps you didn't have to consider before. So, it amounts to a job for both of us. I know that with the help of your Association, and veterinarians all over the state, that we are going to stay on top of this residue problem, and we are going to come out in good shape.

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Laboratory Notes

From the Department of Clinical Pathology, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis

Tests of Thyroid Function

Thyroid insufficiency in the dog is often manifested clinically by obesity, lethargy, alopecia and myxedema. These clinical signs are of a non-specific nature and may exist in a variety of conditions. They may or may not be related to the thyroid. For the confirmation of a tentative diagnosis of thyroid disease, a number of laboratory procedures which have been shown to be associated with thyroid activity are available to the clinician.

A moderate normocytic normochromic anemia is sometimes associated with hypothyroidism in the dog. This is a true anemia and has also been observed in man and experimental animals. The stained blood smear generally shows little or no evidence of active erythropoiesis such as anisocytosis, polychromatophilia or nucleated red cells. The blood picture is more characteristically one of a hypoplasia. Leptocytosis may be prominent in the stained blood smear. This type of anemia, however, is not diagnostic for hypothyroidism but rather is characteristic of a general class of anemia associated with neoplasia, chronic infection, etc. Therefore, in cases of unexplained hypoplastic anemia, hypothyroidism should be considered as a possible causative condition.

There are, however, a number of other tests more specific for thyroid activity:

Basal Metabolic Rate (BMR): This test measures the O₂ consumption of the entire organism under standard conditions and has been widely utilized as a test of thyroid function in man. It has found little application in veterinary medicine due to the difficulty in holding animals under basal conditions.

Cholesterol: Elevated serum or plasma cholesterol is usually associated with hypothyroidism and has been of considerable aid in diagnosis. The range (125-250 mg%), however, is wide and elevations are seen in a variety of other conditions. The results of this test must be interpreted with extreme care for a dependence upon this single determination can be quite misleading. In spite of its limitations, diagnostic accuracy can be increased considerably by the use of cholesterol determinations as an adjunct to the clinical examination. It also has considerable value in the assessment of thyroid medication since decreases in cholesterol levels are often seen in hypothyroidism following successful treatment.

Protein Bound Iodine (PBI): A more direct approach to the assessment of thyroid activity is the determination of the organically bound iodine in the serum. This test reflects the con-

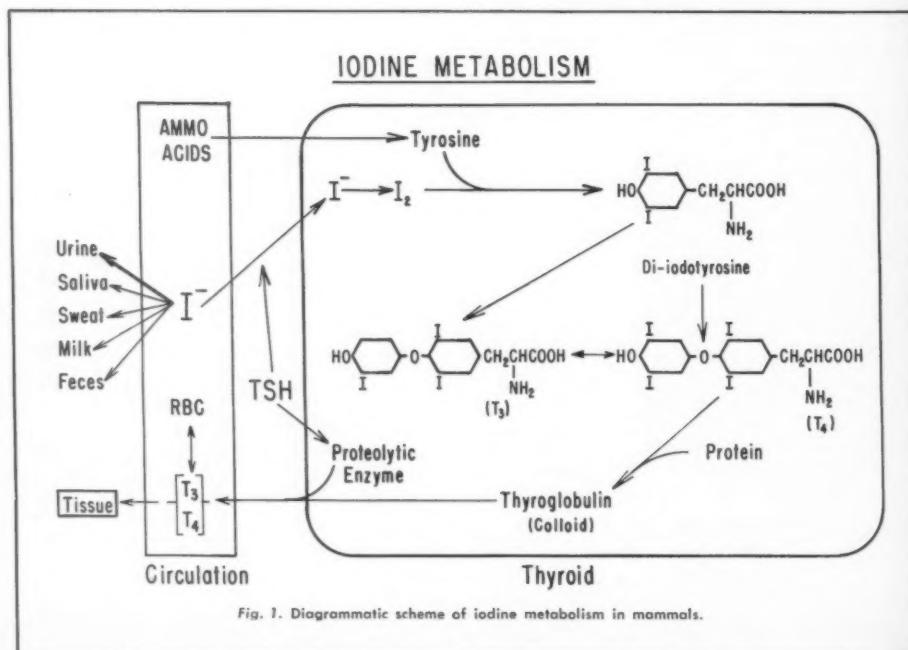


Fig. 1. Diagrammatic scheme of iodine metabolism in mammals.

centration of circulating thyroid hormone in man. The accepted range in man is 4-8 ug%. In the dog, the relationship of thyroid activity to PBI appears to be less closely correlated⁽¹⁾ and levels appear to be less than in man. Unpublished data on the PBI levels in clinically normal dogs indicate a lower limit of 2.6 ug%. Values below this limit, then, would be considered in the hypothyroid range.

Radio-Iodine Uptake: This test has been shown to be directly correlated with thyroid function in dogs.⁽¹⁾ It is based upon the principle that the radioactive isotope of iodine, I¹³¹, follows the metabolic pathway of the non-radioactive isotope, I¹²⁷, as shown in Fig. 1. The major functions of the thyroid gland depicted are: (1) Uptake, (2) Hormone formation, (3) Storage, and (4) Release.

(1) **Uptake**—The thyroid competes with various routes of excretion for the free I⁻ in the circulation. Urinary excretion of I⁻ is the principle competitor. The uptake is under the influence of the thyrotrophic hormone (TSH) of the pituitary gland. Conversely a lack of TSH as seen in panhypopituitarism, would be expected to show a decreased uptake of iodine.

(2) **Hormone formation** — The classical scheme for thyroxine (T₄) synthesis is indicated. In addition, it has been shown that a number of other iodinated compounds are present in thyroid extracts as well as in the general circulation. The principle one is triiodothyronine (T₃).

(3) **Storage**—After formation of the hormone, it is conjugated to protein and stored as thyroglobulin (colloid).

Zoning Problems of Animal Hospitals

As a general rule animal hospitals are commercial in nature and tend to be classed as such, mainly because they require parking space which is more available in commercial areas, display signs of identification, have exercise runs and usually present a problem of barking dogs. For these reasons, the animal hospital has been rated in the same category as boarding kennels, and the veterinarian has done little to improve this idea. In cases where there have been problems of noise, odor, etc., the veterinarian fights these claims instead of making sound improvements to correct them.

The American Animal Hospital Association has taken steps to work with zoning consultants to show that with modern building practices a building may be constructed that is air conditioned, has enclosed runs, is odor free and virtually sound-proofed and a product of beauty in a neighborhood. These consultants agree that under these conditions the animal hospital should be separated from the boarding kennel and result in an upgrading in zoning.—*New Jersey Veterinarian*.

(4) **Release**—Under the influence of TSH, thyroglobulin is hydrolyzed and T₃ and T₄ are released into the blood stream where it is again bound to a plasma protein for transportation to the tissue.

Since radioiodine behaves similarly to I¹²⁷, various parameters of thyroid activity can be assessed by the use of tracer doses of this isotope: the I¹³¹ uptake, the I¹³¹ conversion ratio, and the urinary excretion rate. The details of the I¹³¹ uptake technique have been reported⁽¹⁾ and involves the administration of a tracer dose (10-30 uc) of I¹³¹. This is followed by the measurement of radioactivity accumulated in the thyroid area of the neck at 72 hours. Using the results from our laboratory together with the other reported values, we have tentatively established 10-40% uptake as the normal range for the intravenous method. Values below 10% would suggest hypothyroidism while those above 40% are considered to be suggestive of hyperthyroidism.

We are at present investigating the relationship of total serum cholesterol levels and I¹³¹ uptake in thyroid abnormalities in the dog. Unpublished data from our laboratories indicate that a high percentage of dogs exhibiting increased cholesterol levels show a normal I¹³¹ accumulating function by their thyroid glands. Positive diagnoses of hypothyroidism based upon biopsy and/or therapeutic response in this group were made only in cases which exhibited lowered I¹³¹ uptake as well.

J. J. KANEKO

¹ J. J. Kaneko, W. S. Tyler, A. Wind, and C. E. Cornelius, "Clinical Applications of the Thyroidal I¹³¹ Uptake Test in the Dog," JAVMA, 135:516 (1959).

Vet-Kem Introduces "Kemic"

Vet-Kem Laboratories, 12200 Denton Drive, Dallas 34, Texas, a subsidiary of AGRICULTURAL SPECIALTIES, has announced the registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of a powder formulation of a new insecticide, naphthyl methylcarbamate, for control of resistant strains of fleas and ticks. This material is available nationally to veterinarians under the ethical trademark "KEMIC".

This new material also has a wide margin of safety for use on dogs and cats, and may be dispensed for use by clients either on their animals, or for dusting their premises.

The new chemical structure, naphthyl methylcarbamate, represents an entirely new class of chemical compound which appear to have insecticidal properties. On ticks and fleas, the preparation "KEMIC" has equal effectiveness against both resistant and non-resistant strains and its use, for the time being, at least, removes the necessity of determining resistance in order to make sure that satisfactory control will be obtained.

The Case of the Buckskin Mare— "Wind-Up"

The accompanying photograph is a "follow-up" to those published in this Journal before.



The animal and condition found were described on Page 28, May-June 1959 issue of THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN. A further picture and article regarding this animal were published on Page 22, July-August 1959 issue of the same Journal. At that time some improvement could be noted but the hematocrit shown was, to say the least, discouraging.

A similar case which we were fortunate enough to attend at its inception was described by us on Page 28, November-December, 1959 issue of the same Journal. The parallel was drawn between the two cases, and a thinly-veiled plea for revision of the available literature on the subject was expressed.

This latest picture shows the condition in which the animal is now. It was taken July 13, 1960. This excellent condition has been maintained for the last six months, and apparently there is no reason for any more relapses.

Hematocrit at this time shows:—PCV, 41; BC, .9 or, to emphasize in another manner, there has been an increase in the red blood cells from less than 2 million to more than 9 million.

We feel very fortunate in having an animal in such splendid condition at this time, when it at one time looked like such a hopeless endeavor.

Quod Erat Demonstrandum!

Much credit must be given to the Los Angeles County Livestock Inspector's office, from the Director down through the Laboratory Director and those under them who were of such great help in this case. Without their patience, tenacity, and sincere understanding this case would not, in all probability, have been brought to such a successful conclusion.

Again this points up the fact that where possible, such harmonious co-operation between a governmental body, and the practitioner, cannot help but advance the profession and increase prestige.

CHARLES H. REID, D.V.M.
Practitioner, Hollywood

AAHA Meeting, Las Vegas, Oct. 23-25

Dr. Howard F. Carroll, Director Region 5, American Animal Hospital Association, announces the AAHA Symposium to be held October 23, 24 and 25, 1960, at the Desert Inn, Las Vegas, Nevada.

All functions are open to everyone—members and non-members—and all are cordially invited.

There will be a dinner and floor show in the Painted Desert Room of the Desert Inn on Monday evening, October 24.

The technical program will be given on Monday and Tuesday, allowing sufficient leisure time to enjoy golf and partake of Las Vegas' hospitality.

Dr. J. Raymond Currey, Washington, D. C., is the featured out-of-state speaker, whose subject will be on Dentistry. Other speakers will include Dr. A. P. Wind, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis, who will give two papers, and a number of members of the AAHA who will give short papers on the theme of the meeting, which is "Upgrading Veterinary Practice."

Dr. William J. Zontine is chairman of the technical program, and Dr. Murray H. Phillipson is chairman of the local arrangements committee. A large attendance is expected and you are urged to write for reservations immediately to the Desert Inn, Las Vegas, Nev.

Overhead Expense Insurance

Members were recently advised of a very businesslike program of insurance designed to protect personal income and provide gross income for business expenses.

One question that many members have asked concerns the taxable status of proceeds from the Overhead Expense policy. Perhaps the simplest way to answer this is to state that the proceeds of the policy are considered *gross income to your business*. Since this gross income is used to pay business overhead expenses which are tax deductible, what is left from these proceeds to be taxed?

It was pointed out in the letter announcing these insurance plans that all applicants would be accepted regardless of personal health history if 50% or more applied during the initial enrollment period. Experience proves conclusively that procrastination is the chief cause of this advantage being lost to some associations. We do not want that to happen to us. You need this protection; your fellow members need it too. Do not put it off, but apply right now while it is fresh in your mind.



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"Attention Executive Board: The practitioner I am writing to you about advertises in . . ."

"Dear Mr. Humphreys: We have a problem with an unethical man in our area . . ."

"Gentlemen: I don't understand why this man is allowed a license . . ."

Here are typical excerpts from letters regarding ethical problems in our state. It is the belief of the writer that the very crux of our ethical standards is directly dependent upon our *intraprofessional relationships*. In our opinion ethics of a high degree depends upon great respect both for our profession and for our fellow colleagues.

The Ethics Committee this year has embarked upon a project to promote better understanding among our members which will inevitably nurture greater respect within our profession and hence create a higher regard for our profession and its ideals and goals. In order that we may understand one another better, we must talk to one another more, we must see one another more often, we must discuss one another's problems—in essence, we must KNOW each other better. How do we propose to accomplish this?

Following verbal approval from telephone executives we contacted the drug supply houses for their help in detailing the actual work. They very kindly—and enthusiastically—offered their assistance. Beginning October 17, a detail man will visit you and ask to place a "sticker" similar to the insert on this page on your telephone—the one that YOU use most. We have asked that it be placed between the uprights above the dial on the small platform of your desk set.

Now, let's consider the questions. They are so very simple, so very fundamental—BUT, so often overlooked! "Have I telephoned a colleague this week?" What an easy thing to do—BUT WE DON'T DO IT. "Have I had lunch with a colleague this month?" Now, come to think of it, IT'S BEEN A LONG TIME!!! What better ways to become better acquainted? What better ways to understand one another and to discuss common problems? WHAT AN EASY WAY TO GREATLY IMPROVE OUR INTRAPROFESSIONAL RELATIONS! What a convenient way to avoid the unpleasantness of an ethical problem—all through better understanding and fellowship.

Just stop and figure for a moment: There are 1,750 veterinarians in California (we want to put these "stickers" on every veterinarian's phone—not just members of CVMA). Now, if just 500 phone a colleague each week this will result in the enormous total of 26,000 conversations in just 12 months. Let's consider again: If 500 veterinarians have lunch with a colleague each month we come up with a total of 6,000 get-togethers while breaking bread. Further, this means 12,000 men of the same profession while enjoying a lunch, a chat, an exchange of ideas, clearing up a question—will be eliminating misunderstanding and nipping ethical problems in the bud.

We hope you feel this is a worthy project—one worth giving a whirl—if everyone does, the effect will be tremendous! We're positive of this. Will you please accept the "sticker" we are sending you in the spirit it is sent and "Let's know one another better!"

R. L. COLLINSON, D.V.M.
Chairman, Ethics Committee

Women's Auxiliary News Around the State

"Off I go, into the wild blue yonder, flying high with two wings and a prayer" was the theme song of our pilot-president, Mrs. Russell P. Cope, as she took to the air and the AVMA Convention in Denver. The flight was very pleasant going, the weather very warm and the scenery beautiful. She reported that "California was well represented and it was like old home week to see so many familiar people circulating about the exhibit area, especially the California Room. There Mmes. E. R. Braun, Charles H. Ozanian, Charles H. Reid, Robert Schroeder and myself kept busy serving ice cold lemonade. I availed myself of every opportunity to attend the Women's sessions and assimilated as much information as my soggy brain could hold, for there is much to learn and apply.

"This was my first National Convention and I was thrilled. Coming home, I was one hour out of Salt Lake City when I hit some of the most severe turbulence I had ever experienced. Faith in my plane, my ability and that friendly voice on the radio brought me into Salt Lake City, scared but unscathed. Next morning over Reno and the Sierras it was rough, but nothing compared to the previous day. I feel now that I have earned my 'wings' and hope to attend as many local auxiliary meetings as possible."

Local auxiliaries all over the state are getting back into the swing of activities now that summer has passed and fall is ahead. From the Santa Clara Valley, Mrs. H. F. Blanchard reports that they are diving into their fall season with a big splash—a swimming party and luncheon at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Loris Johnson. The newly-elected officers are Mrs. H. F. Blanchard, President; Mrs. George Martin, Vice-President; Mrs. Roger Collinson, Secretary, and Mrs. E. C. Jacobson, Treasurer. Plans to go over the by-laws and the program for the year are on the agenda of this new auxiliary.

The Women's Auxiliary to the Southern California Veterinary Medical Association will present its fourth annual Silver Collar Luncheon, Thursday, October 20, in the Crystal Room of the Beverly Hills Hotel. Proceeds from this affair will go to the Auxiliary's philanthropy, Guide Dogs for the Blind.

General chairman for the luncheon is Mrs. Orville A. Warner. Helping her with the numerous last minute details are: Mrs. Harold D. Snow, chairman of the fashion show committee; Mrs. Harry C. Isbelle, decorations; Mrs. Anthony M. Feldman, luncheon reservations; Mrs. W. W. Putney, door prizes.

Tickets have been mailed out to the 200 members of the Auxiliary, and we are expecting this Silver Collar Luncheon to be the largest ever. We invite all Veterinarians' wives and their friends to attend.

The Southern California Auxiliary's last business meeting of the year will be held November 16, at 12:00 noon in the Ambassador Hotel. Officers will be elected for the coming year.

The San Fernando Valley chapter of the Women's Auxiliary to the SCVMA had an "Evening on the French Riviera" garden party July 16 at the home of Dr. and Mrs. William Putney. The theme of the evening was carried out in the decorations with the sidewalk café set up beside the pool and with candlelight and flowers in profusion. General chairman for the affair was Mrs. Frederick Bowers and all proceeds from the evening were given to the new San Fernando Valley School for Retarded Children.

The Valley members have been asked by their husbands to do the decorations for the men's fall party, "The Tombstone Stomp". This western dinner dance took place on Saturday, September 17 amid boothill, the O.K. Corral and the swingin' doors. Many thanks to Mrs. Arodd W. Clark for this fine report.

As we swing northward to the hot, dry valley of Fresno, the Central California Auxiliary reports that they had a well attended family swim-barbecue in July. Beer-Beans-Beef was the menu and heartily enjoyed by all. As a special treat we had the honor of having our State President and his charming wife, Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Braun, join us in the fun, food and frolic. September 26 featured a "we-have-our-children back-in-school" social evening in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert N. Piper. Plans are being made for the forthcoming fly-in of our State President, Mrs. Russell P. Cope, to be held later this year.

Before I close may I as your Publicity Chairman ask for help in uncovering a Public Relations gal in each area of the State who would be willing to supply me regularly with information on officers, functions, programs and member doings? Any assistance given will be sincerely and gratefully appreciated.

Mrs. Wilfred J. Pimentel, Publicity
1035 E. Cambridge, Fresno, Calif.

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Mixed practice: 80-90% small animal.
Lease one year if you desire; will sell real estate and equipment, or continue lease. Leaving for health.
H. H. Hayes, D.V.M., 33 Highway & Maple Road, Coalinga, Calif. Phone WE. 5-2438.

News...

FROM OUR ADVERTISERS



Kal Kan Foods, Inc. recently introduced a new pet food primarily for cats—Kal Kan Kidney. Outlining a new advertising campaign are (center) Frank Ryan, vice-president and general manager; William Perry, left, and Hy Freedman, sales-advertising vice-president.

* * *

Appointment of Lee Herbert to the newly-established position of western division sales manager of veterinary products is announced by **E. R. Squibb & Sons**. The newly-formed division embraces 23 far West, Southwestern and Midwestern states. Herbert has been identified with Squibb field sales and branch management on the West Coast for 30 years. From 1943 until 1953 he was, successively, branch manager in Los Angeles and manager of the San Francisco division. He was named California regional sales manager in 1953.

* * *

As a result of two stockholders' meetings in July, the reorganization of companies comprising the **Diamond Laboratories** group took place. In essence, three new companies were organized, while four companies were dissolved. Names of the newly formed firms are: Diamond Laboratories, Diamond Laboratories Company and Diamond Laboratories, Incorporated.

* * *

Introduction of two new enzymatic preparations in the animal health field is announced by **Armour Pharmaceutical Company**. They are Kymar Ointment, a surface medicament, and Kymar Aqueous, an injectable anti-inflammatory agent.

Kymar Ointment is indicated when tissue is injured, inflamed or infected in both large and small animals. It may be used to treat dermatitis, abscesses, cuts, wounds, fistulous tracts and burns.

Kymar Aqueous is an injectable form of the proteolytic enzyme. It will reduce and prevent inflammation and edema and promote healing. It may be used in conjunction with other medicaments.

* * *

A new oral suspension of nitrofurantoin, called Dantafur T.M., which has proven particularly effective in the treatment of race track cough in horses, kennel cough in dogs and

urinary tract infections in both horses and small animals, has been made available to veterinarians by **Eaton Laboratories**, Division of The Norwich Pharmacal Company.

Nitrofurantoin, one of the antibacterial nitrofurans, has proven bactericidal activity against both gram-positive and gram-negative organisms, including beta hemolytic Streptococcus and some strains of Pseudomonas sp., refractory organisms commonly associated with race track cough.

Studies by Drs. M. B. Teigland and V. Saurino on 17 thoroughbred race horses with tracheopharyngitis showed Dantafur to be effective in 94 per cent of cases. Recovery often occurred within three days and recurrences were infrequent. When they did occur, a second three-day course of treatment usually achieved complete recovery.

* * *

'Pragmatar' shampoo, a cetyl alcohol-coal tar distillate to combat skin disorders in household pets, has been marketed by **Norden Laboratories, Inc.**

The product is a modification of a preparation originally developed by Smith, Kline & French Laboratories of Philadelphia for a wide range of skin disorders in humans.

The shampoo, marketed simultaneously with a 'Pragmatar' ointment, has proved effective in animals in relieving skin conditions associated with parasitism, hormonal or dietary deficiencies, eczemas and fungus infections.

TUMOR DOGS WANTED!

Dr. J. D. Chudacoff, 7912 Sepulveda Blvd., Van Nuys, California, is doing cancer research with a team of physicians. The process consists of using a heart-lung machine in order to perfuse localized and generalized tumors. The blood supply of an organ or area is isolated, a catheter inserted in the artery and another in the vein, and blood with a chemotherapeutic agent is perfused through the affected part or parts of the body. Dr. Chudacoff would appreciate referrals in such cases especially if a previous biopsy has been performed. The cost to the patient would be minimal or, if the owner could not afford it, there would be no charge. Malignant tumors, especially those in localized organs or areas in large dogs, are preferred, but any tumors would be considered. Dr. Chudacoff can be reached at the above address.

Non-Specific Diarrhea in White Muscle Disease Areas— Probable Cause and Treatment

O. K. KENDALL, D.V.M., Practitioner, Yreka, Calif.

History

For many years ranches in certain volcanic soil areas have had a major problem with White Muscle Disease in calves and lambs. Some years losses run as high as forty per cent in individual herds. On these same ranches another problem has existed also. This condition is characterized by unthrifty animals with diarrhea in varying degrees. It occurs in animals of all ages but particularly in the weaning or yearling class. Due to the fact that these animals are on irrigated pasture various internal parasites can be demonstrated such as stomach worms, nodular worms, and flukes. Treatment with anthelmintics have not been successful. Diarrhea persists and weight gains are only fair. Antibiotics and antidiarrheals have been used without success.

During this year of 1960, in an effort to control White Muscle Disease, calves and lambs on these ranches were injected at birth with a new product on an experimental basis. The results to date have been excellent. Some time later one of the ranchers was discussing the problem and the question of what to do with the problem diarrheas that haven't responded to treatment. At that time a conversation I had had with an Agricultural Chemist from Australia was remembered. He was interested in White Muscle Disease and he brought up a condition occurring in Australia called "Ill-thrift" characterized by unthrifty animals complicated by diarrheas. Veterinarians there had checked for parasitism and infections without results. Finally research pinned the cause to a selenium deficiency.

With this in mind we decided to try the injectable Selenium-Vit. E preparation (BO-See, H. C. Burns Company, Inc.) on an experimental basis. We started first as sort of a test with one calf as the rest were on pasture and not available. It had a profuse watery diarrhea which had persisted over a six-month period. This calf had been given anthelmintics and antidiarrheals with no effect. At one year of age it weighed 350 lbs.

An injection of (BO-See) Selenium-Vit. E at the rate of 2 cc/100 lbs. was given. At the end of three days slight improvement was noticed and after five days the stool was completely normal for the first time in six months. It is still normal at this time—three weeks later.

At this stage an enlarged trial was started using 30 head listed as follows:

- 15 head controls;
- 15 head treated;

Average weight 538 lbs.

The 15 head treated broken down as follows:
3 severe diarrhea and weight loss;
6 moderate diarrhea and slight rate of gain;
6 mild diarrhea, more loose than normal.

Each calf received 10 cc. Selenium Vit. E (BO-See) intramuscularly. The results were almost unbelievable. All calves injected were having normal stools at the end of five days. The controls registered no change. All animals were maintained on the same feed. The owner was extremely pleased. Further data on weight gains and possible reoccurrence is being gathered at this time.

There seems to be sufficient evidence that conditions other than White Muscle Disease can be attributed to a Selenium Vitamin E deficiency. These conditions are characterized by unthriftiness and diarrhea in varying degrees. Enough animals have been used in the experiment to indicate excellent success in treating these animals with injectable Selenium Vitamin E preparations (Bo-See). As the product is used in more herds with the same problem a better picture will be obtained on the final results.

As an additional comment on the lambs injected this spring for White Muscle Disease I would like to say that not a one has shown signs of diarrhea as in the past.

Among other things . . .

THE VETERINARIANS' PRINTER

prints

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which

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And get better results. Fastest, simplest, easiest, least expensive way for businesses and associations to minimize the monthly billing chore without change in procedure. In use by Veterinarians throughout the country. Write for a sample. Sold direct to you only by

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Peggy Cope Flies Solo to Denver

Mrs. Russell P. (Peggy) Cope, president of the Women's Auxiliary to the CVMA, made aviation history when she made a solo flight from Buchanan Field, in Concord, to Denver and return, to attend the AVMA convention.



Peggy Cope ready for Denver Solo Flight

It was aviation history because no other veterinarian's wife (and State Auxiliary President) has ever flown solo for such a distance.

Piloting the Cope's Cessna 170, Peggy refueled in Elko, Nevada; remained overnight in Salt Lake City, and arrived in Denver the next morning (August 13).

She received her student's pilot license in 1954, and her private pilot's license in 1956. Together with her husband she has made many extensive trips to Mexico, visiting such places as Puerto Vallarta, Manzanillo, Guadalajara, Mexico City, Vera Cruz, Tehuantepec and Zihuatanejo. They have also flown to La Paz in Baja, California, and around the southern tip.

National Casualty Plan Highly Popular

Prompt payment of claims made under the CVMA's expanded Group Disability Insurance Program has made this popular plan highly desirable among California veterinarians.

And equally prompt semi-annual premium renewals by policy holders attest to the value placed on the policy by the individual and his family.

The National Casualty Company, in issuing this low-cost plan, stresses its wide benefits which include monthly accident and sickness indemnities and liberal hospital-surgical benefits. (These are listed in the full-page advertisement appearing on page 19 of this issue.)

While it may not be possible to tailor any one group disability program for every individual and his family, it is still the consensus of opinion that the National Casualty Company's policy should be the first step upon which to build other programs to provide additional insurance in order to obtain the necessary dollars-and-cents returns made so necessary by today's costs of medical care.

The National Casualty Company's office files contain numerous letters of appreciation from our member policy holders concerning claims which range from minor accidents to major surgery—many of them including the maximum 70 days hospital residence expense at \$14.00 per day, maximum miscellaneous hospital expense and maximum surgical allowance plus loss of time benefits.

"All CVMA members not currently insured should take immediate steps to enroll in order to benefit from the many advantages offered by the CVMA group program," advises John L. Toole, General Agent, National Casualty Company. "Hundreds of your professional colleagues have found this CVMA group program of great value in time of need, and it is offered at attractive group rates."

A supplementary plan being offered CVMA members should not be confused with the National Casualty Company's basic plan outlined here.

AVMA Awards

The following awards were made by the American Veterinary Medical Association at the 97th annual meeting recently held in Denver:

12th International Veterinary Congress Prize—to Dr. William A. Hagan, director, National Animal Disease Laboratory, for advancing world veterinary medicine.

AVMA Award—to Dr. C. E. DeCamp, Scarsdale, N. Y., for his contributions to organized medicine.

Practitioner Research Award—to Dr. Glyndon T. Easley, staff veterinarian at the Turner Ranch, Sulphur, Okla., for his complete records on every animal treated for past 14 years.

Gaines Award—to Dr. David K. Detweiler, Philadelphia, for his contributions to comparative studies of heart disease in a variety of animal species.

Borden Award—to Dr. H. H. Dukes, Ithaca, N. Y., for his contributions to dairy cattle disease control.

Profile . . . OTIS A. LONGLEY, D.V.M.

Some men have the faculty of exerting a tremendous impact on those with whom they mingle, without appearing to do so. Just such a person is Dr. Otis A. Longley, who has left a decided mark in the annals of veterinary progress in California.



Otis, the son of Otis A., Sr., and Matilda Ann Hecox, was born in Santa Cruz, California, January 20, 1880, and besides being a pioneer in his own field, is a veritable son of pioneer settlers.

His paternal grandfather came to this state by sailing around Cape Horn in 1866. His maternal grandfather arrived in 1846, having crossed the continent as a part of the celebrated Donner Party. He left the Party in Reno, crossing the mountains just before the storms, and so just missed the catastrophe that befell the original group. He settled in Santa Cruz and later became the last Alcalde of that city under the Mexican Government.

Dr. Longley's mother was born in Soquel in 1846, where her family had a sawmill. His father died when he was 14 and he went to work in a tea and coffee shop at four dollars a week.

After a period he started working in a drugstore at 10 dollars a week. He had to open the store at 7 a.m. and closed it at 10 p.m. He was now 15 years old.

In his 17th year, giving his age as 18, he took his first examination for assistant pharmacist, and a year later passed his examination as registered pharmacist. After working in drugstores in San Jose and Lompoc, he went to the Cutter Drug Store in Fresno. It was while Otis was with Cutter that the latter started the Cutter Laboratories, now in Berkeley.

At the time, a Dr. F. E. Twining, a veterinarian, was practicing out of the Cutter Drug Store and also working for Cutter. One afternoon that Otis had off he accompanied Dr. Twining on a call to Sanger to treat a horse that had a stifle out. He assisted Dr. Twining

in the operation and while so doing was bitten by the horse. On the way back to town, after his experience with the horse that bit him, he decided to become a veterinarian. We feel quite certain that the decision was not prompted by vengeance.

Dr. Longley had previously desired to become a physician but his application had been rejected by the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco because he lacked a high school education.

With Dr. Twining's help and encouragement he applied for admission to the San Francisco Veterinary College. He did not have the necessary finances, but Dr. Edward J. Creely, secretary of the school, agreed to admit him and allowed him to pay for the tuition after graduation.

After paying the rent that he owed and storing his furniture, he had four dollars and fifty cents left. This was not quiet enough for the railroad fare to San Francisco.

Nevertheless, leaving Mrs. Longley in Fresno, he started out on his journey to become a veterinarian. A friend of his who was the mail clerk on the train placed him in the mail car and covered him up with mail bags. In Merced he spent 25c for his dinner and arrived in San Francisco ready to start his collegiate career with \$4.25.

After finding a room in a boarding house, he found employment at a club during evenings at 25c an hour. He augmented his income by working as a checker on Saturdays and Sundays at the Union Coursing Park, a dog track in Colma.

He started school in June, 1902, graduating in December, 1903, thus completing the required two terms of six months each since he had been allowed some credit for being a pharmacist. Incidentally, his was the last of the two-year classes recognized by the profession.

After graduation, Otis returned to Fresno establishing his office for the first year in the Patterson Building, which was the office of the Livestock Journal, a periodical published by Doctors Twining and Blemmer.

Gradually practice improved, due partly to the death of a couple of quacks; partly to the leaving of one of the qualified competitors, but mostly to Dr. Longley's personal efforts. To help matters, the Schmidt treatment for milk fever came out. At first this consisted of injecting potassium iodide and water into the udder via the teat canal, and this was followed shortly after by inflating the udder with oxygen. His success created a favorable impression.

Dr. Longley was ever alert and abreast of the times. He was probably the first to use the intradermal tuberculin in California. (Cotton was the first to use it in the United

States.) Prior to this the thermal test was being used. The tuberculin used up to this time had been imported from France. It came in crystals and was dissolved in water prior to administration.

Dr. Longley presented a paper in Los Angeles, around 1906, before the State Association recommending the use of the intradermal method for official use. Though he did not gain his point at the time, he continued its use in his own practice. As we know now it is standard practice today.

In 1906 he became associated with Dr. Betzold, with offices on I Street. Shortly thereafter they moved into a cottage but did not at that time establish an animal hospital. He recalls that dogs were hospitalized for one dollar and fifty cents per week.

In 1911 he became associated with Dr. J. F. McKenna and later Dr. J. A. Woodside joined the firm which was known as the Fresno Veterinary Hospital.

At this time their practice was considered to be one of the largest in the United States. It extended over an area from Merced in the north to Bakersfield in the south, a distance of well over 200 miles.

He disassociated himself from the above hospital in 1915. Leaving Fresno, he joined the Western Laboratories in Oakland, where he became sales manager and had charge of hog cholera serum production.

He remained here until April 1, 1918, at which time he entered the veterinary corps of the U. S. Army. He was discharged in November of the same year, at the conclusion of war, but in that short period of time he had risen from second lieutenant to captain.

Upon his return to California, he joined the Lederle Laboratories, and established a branch office for them on Jessie Street in San Francisco. The following year he was sent to Australia to establish a branch, but the day preceding his arrival a law had been enacted prohibiting the purchase of foreign biologics. His trip wasted, he returned home.

In 1921 he purchased the exclusively small animal practice of Dr. C. F. McCarthy on Fulton Street in San Francisco and turned in his resignation to the Lederle Company. The company refused to accept it but instead retained him in the capacity of general supervisor. However, he severed relations a few years later.

Devoting his entire time and attention to it, he developed a lucrative and successful practice in the small animal field, even to opening a branch hospital in San Carlos. However, in 1935 he sold his interests. Dr. M. A. Northrup assumed the San Francisco hospital, while Dr. R. H. Jurdin took over the San Carlos plant.

He then entered the promotional and selling field for Vipack (Vitol) Company, owned by the Ambassador Animal Hospital (Dr. J. F. McKenna) of Los Angeles. His assignment over a period of about a year permitted him

Dr. Hare Appointed to Board of Examiners, Veterinary Medicine

Dr. Carroll L. Hare, San Fernando, has been appointed by Governor Brown to fill the term of Dr. Seymour Roberts, now in Vienna, as member of the Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine.



CARROLL L. HARE

on programs for each of these groups.

A past president of the San Fernando Chapter of the SCVMA, Dr. Hare has also been a member of the San Fernando Rotary Club for 15 years, actively participating in Red Cross and Community Chest projects.

to visit every small animal practitioner in the United States.

Upon completion of his introductory task he served for nine months as sales manager for the Haver-Glover Company, after which he returned to Santa Cruz, his native city, to raise bulbs.

He was appointed veterinarian to the California Racing Commission in 1938. He remained continuously with the Commission until about a year ago when he was retired.

Dr. Longley joined the AVMA and the California Veterinary Medical Association soon after graduation and remained a very active member of each, as well as the Bay Counties VMA. He served as vice-president of the CVMA from 1907 to 1910, and president for two years—1910 to 1912. In 1955 he was awarded a Fifty Year membership certificate in the CVMA.

He was a member of the California State Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine from 1909 to 1919, serving as its secretary during the entire period. For almost 40 years few programs of the CVMA can be found that do not list his name, either as a member of an important committee or as a speaker. This writer would not attempt to state the number of papers written and presented before the CVMA and the Bay Counties VMA by him.

After many years of usefulness to the veterinary profession and the public in general, Dr. Longley is enjoying a retired life, residing at 676 Spears Road, Santa Rosa, California.

JOSEPH M. ARBURUA, D.V.M.

THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN

Davis Veterinary Student Learns Animal Care



Dr. R. B. Fink and Sally Chapman, Veterinary Student

Sally M. Chapman, Whittier, a pre-veterinary student on the Davis campus of the University of California, spent her summer in the veterinary clinic of Dr. Richard B. Fink, also of Whittier.

Miss Chapman is one of the more than a hundred Aggies who gained valuable experience between semesters by working with farmers and veterinarians up and down the West Coast. As part of her in-the-clinic training course, which was arranged by the Farm Practice department at Davis, Miss Chapman is shown assisting Dr. Fink while he examines the ear of a dog.

News from Nevada

Governor Grant Sawyer, in compliance with the recently revised Nevada Veterinary Practice Act, has appointed the following members to form the new five-man Board of Veterinary Examiners: Doctors Lewis Bernkrant, Las Vegas; Robert H. Clark, Las Vegas; Francis Neville, Winnemucca; E. H. Stodtmeister, Sparks, and William Fisher (Ex-officio Secretary-Treasurer).

* * *

Dr. Charles L. Coleman, Reno small animal practitioner, is retiring from his practice. Dr. Coleman has undergone extensive surgery and treatment for a malignancy and is now convalescing at his home.

* * *

Dr. Donald H. McWade has been appointed veterinarian in charge of the Animal Disease Laboratory of the Nevada State Department of Agriculture.

New Regulations on Antibiotics in Milk

The Food and Drug Administration has published new regulations to prevent the occurrence in milk of antibiotics and other drugs administered to dairy animals.

Under the regulations, such drugs may not be marketed for treatment of milk producing animals if residues can be found in the milk more than 96 hours after administration of the drug, or if the time of disappearance of the drug from the milk has not been determined.

The new regulations also bring all dosage forms of permitted drugs except products for infusion into the udder under requirements for label statements calling for discarding the milk for 96 hours, or whatever shorter period has been shown to be adequate to assure that the milk is free of the drug. A previous regulation requires similar labeling for certifiable antibiotics for intramammary infusion.

Persons who will be adversely affected by that portion of the new regulations pertaining to certifiable antibiotic drugs have 30 days in which to file objections and request a public hearing. Except for any parts which may be stayed by the filing of proper objections, the new regulations become effective November 29, 1960.

California Scabies Regulation Amended

California has amended the scabies disease regulation, modifying the restrictions on certain classes of cattle entering California from several western and midwestern states involved in outbreaks of the disease.

Relaxation of restrictions was made to admit cattle on the basis of assurance of state and federal livestock sanitary officials in the states involved that the disease is being controlled. The relaxation will apply mainly to slaughter and dairy cattle representing types in which the danger of infestation to California cattle is at a minimum.

The regulation, as amended, requires scabies health certificates on all cattle from Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Wyoming.

In addition to the health certificate, a permit and treatment for scabies will be required on all cattle of the beef breeds shipped for breeding or feeding purposes from Baker, Grant, Malheur, Union and Wallowa Counties in Oregon; Weld County in Colorado and from the states of Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and Wyoming.

The treatment for scabies is not required for dairy cattle and slaughter cattle from these counties and states. However, a permit and health certificate must accompany each shipment of such cattle from these areas.

OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale or Lease

Los Angeles area dog and cat hospital. Kirschner-type kennels. Excellent location; M-1 zone. Well established 2-man potential practice. Substantial down required. Outside interest. Write Box A-104, THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN.

Salesmen Wanted

Wanted: INDEPENDENT SALESMEN selling direct to veterinarians and hospitals. We guarantee you will make money on our plastic disposable gloves. RELIABLE PLASTICS, 8 S. Dearborn, Chicago 3.

Veterinarian Wanted

Opening in Nevada for regulatory field veterinarian, preferably with large animal practice experience; good public relations essential. Address inquiry to P.O. Box 1209, Reno, Nevada.

* * *

Experienced veterinarian for mixed practice in Southern California. Excellent opportunity for right man. Write Box A-108, THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN.

* * *

Veterinarian for small animal hospital in S.F. Bay Area. Permanent. Phone PL. 5-0969.

* * *

Part time or relief veterinarian wanted for 2 weeks starting November 1. Phone BA. 7-3869 (Fresno).

* * *

Full time veterinarian for large animal practice in Southern California. Write Box A-107, THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN.

* * *

For Sale

Magnificent small animal hospital, S.F. Peninsula. Beautifully equipped. Ideal location. Capacity 200. Substantial capital required. Write Box A-105, CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN.

* * *

Reno, Nevada—Due to illness, select small animal practice, hospital and facilities for 42 pets; established 12 years, for sale, with immediate possession. Write Box A-109, THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN.

* * *

Mixed practice, 50-50, in concentrated livestock area in Northern California Sacramento Valley. Modern hospital plus large animal facilities, situated on one acre on major highway. Average yearly gross for last 3 years—

LOCAL ASSOCIATION NEWS

Bay Counties VMA

Dr. Charles E. Cornelius, from the School of Veterinary Medicine at Davis, spoke at the Bay Counties VMA meeting September 13. His subject, illustrated with slides, was "Urine and Urinary Sediment". It was well received because of its practical application to daily procedures.

Plans for a gala Ladies Night and Installation of Officers, to be held Friday, December 15 at the San Mateo Elks Club, were announced.

* * *

Southern California VMA

The SCVMA exhibited at the Los Angeles County Fair, Pomona, September 16 through October 2. Prepared by commercial artists, the exhibit showed an enlarged map of the area of the SCVMA, announcing the number of members ready to serve the public. Slanted toward public education, the exhibit lent prestige to all phases of veterinary medicine.

The U.S. Public Health Service recently filmed, in color, the SCVMA rabies program for showing before health officials and veterinary groups throughout the country. The film depicted an actual anti-rabies vaccination clinic in operation.

* * *

Humboldt-Del Norte Co. VMA

A three-panel exhibit of veterinary medicine prepared by the CVMA was used by the Humboldt-Del Norte group at the recent Humboldt County Fair in Ferndale. It attracted considerable attention and served to focus interest on the veterinarian.

\$36,000. Sell practice & real estate for \$36,000. \$10,000 down. C. R. Clinkenbeard, P. O. Box 268, Willows.

For Sale or Lease

Small animal hospital. Real estate very valuable and will become increasingly so. Could be a 2-man practice. Chance of lifetime. Very well equipped; excellent practice. Owner forced to retire account of illness. Dr. C. C. Litton, 329 E. Florence St., Inglewood. Phone ORchard 7-2364.

Position Wanted

Veterinarian seeks position with small or mixed practitioner in Modesto, S. F. Bay, or San Jose area. Write Dr. S. Loman, 1620 Primrose Ave., Merced, Calif.

for calf scours (enteritis)

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promptly controls
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93-95%^{1,2} of calves
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strains or of
cross-resistance*

Remissions of calf scours following treatment with ENTEFUR have been of a dramatic nature and uniformly high. In widespread field tests, cure rates of 93% and 95% have been obtained.^{1,2}

ENTEFUR is a bolus containing the new antibacterial nitrofuran, FURAMAZONE[®] (brand of nifuraldezone) 1 Gm., and bismuth subsalicylate 0.26 Gm. for its mildly astringent, anti-diarrheal action. FURAMAZONE is a *new* nitrofuran selected for its specific bactericidal activity against gram-negative and gram-positive enteric bacteria, including the virulent strains of *E. coli* found in calf enteritis.

ENTEFUR is nontoxic even when administered in doses well above therapeutic levels.

Dosage: 1 bolus perorally, twice daily, for 2 or 3 days.

Supplied: Boluses of 3.3 Gm. each, in box of 24.

1. Osborne, J. C. in *New Horizons in Chemotherapy*. Proceedings of First Regional Conference on the Nitrofurans in Veterinary Medicine. In press.
2. Bull, W. S.: N. Amer. Vet. 38: 3 (Jan.) 1957.

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